CHAPTER XVL Continued.

We have seen a great deal of your Holdenburst clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Evan Price, since you were here. I hardly know which is the greater flatterer, you or be. Your uncle admires him very much, and has invited him to New York; he says he is a "smart" man and ought to leave the Church and become a stockbroker.

With kindest regards, hoping to see you to-morrow or the next day at latest, as well in health as when we parted, believe me to remain, dear Mr. Trueman, very sincerely yours, CONSTANCE MARSH.

"Let me see that letter, please, Ernest," said my father, when I had finished reading.

I handed the letter to my father. "Poor boy!" he said, after he had glanced through it; "don't be cast down; you have seen nothing of the world yet. There are thousands and thousands of English girls as good as or better than this fair American. Cheer up. Everything is for the best.'

CHAPTER XVII. TO THE WEST.

O the weary days and sleepless nights that succeeded the departure of uncle Sam from Holdenhurst! Never in my life before had I been so utterly depressed and wretched. Every day some incident helped to confirm the overthrow of my aspirations and increased my restlessness. In compliance with the earnest pleading of my father, I had written a brief note to Constance Marsh assuring her of my unalterable regard-that was the word he suggested as exactly suited to the occasion-but regretting the impossibility, owing to an unfortunate incident, either of calling upon her in London, or inviting her to Holdenhurst. To that note came no reply; nor could I in reason expect any, though each morning I scanned the mail with hopeless curiosity. About a week afterwards my father received a letter from the Rev. Mr. Price, announcing his preferment to the living of All Saints, North Brixton, and consequent resignation of the vicariate of Holdenhurst Minor. Mr. Price also stated that as he was not to take up his new duties for three months, he had accepted an invitation to visit America, as he had long desired to study the methods and manners of American divines, and that, being much pressed for time, he regretted his inability 'o return to Holdenburst to preach a farewell sermon to his parishioners, so had requested a friend to forward his effects to London-which I afterwards learned was accordingly done, the said permission and means to travel." margins annotated in the reverend gentleman's own hand, and some dozens of slippers. Yet a few days later, and while I was still smarting under this intelligence, I noticed, quite accidentally, an announcement at the bottom of nel Trueman, the American financier.

Though his discontent was by no means equal to mine, my father was not without grave anxiety. The reno vation of Holdenburst Hall, and the numerous and extensive improvements in progress on the estate were now fast approaching completion. The work vide money for. But you cannot leave was admirably done, and both house and grounds assumed an aspect incomparably superior to what they had I justify my attitude towards your presented at any former period of uncle. Having heard and seen them, their history. My father acquainted you will be at liberty to retain or me with the fact that he had very abandon your present ideas respectlittle money at his banker's beyond the ing the robbery." five thousand pounds which his brother renew the mortgage which had so re- myself close to the desk. and was informed by that firm that amine them." Mr. Samuel Trueman bad satisfied their claim in full on a certain date— of gold, and as large as a helfpenny, which we found was the very day but much thinner. On one side was a my uncle was last at Holdenburst. representation of a shield, with the This circumstance was a victory for me, who had held, contrary to the opinion of my father, that uncle Sam with the words, "Petrus Lando; Dux would keep his word, and honorably 'Venetair . - ." The coins, which pa; for the work he had ordered to be done, notwithstanding his denunciation of his brother.

board the Cunard steamship Etruria.

The only thing which could have de (except, of course, the removal of its silent. cause) was rigorous employment of my faculties. Though I did not lack discrimination to perceive this truth, 1545; so you will agree with me that I could not benefit myself thereby, abundance of sequins such as these having no power to exert my will. My must have been in circulation in Ventime was spent in aimlessly wander- ice when your ancestor, Roger Trueing about the house and grounds, or sauntering in the library and taking a book at random from a shelf there, tinued: opening it, reading a few lines, closing it again, and returning it to its place. loss how to account for the change

Though the days seemed long and companiouship I had been ruthlessly he soon afterwards followed your un- Puck.

severed by the strangest of events; and that never-to-be-forgotten season had merged into summer, which in its turn had declined and died, and now the autumn was at hand.

was listlessly gazing through the window which led out on to the veranda, my hands clasped behind me. From that spot it was I last beheld my uncle Sam as he stood in the roadway contemplating his birthplace, and my position induced a train of thought which could hardly be said ever to be absent from my mind. "Pshaw!" I muttered, turning suddenly round and walking quickly away; "I am a very fool. Here am I pining miserably, wasting my life in unproductive thought. If action based on impulse be bad, surely no action grows must be worse. be mine; though my father and uncle can never be reconciled; I will not consume my days in useless self-affliction. I will travel; I will go to America; perhaps I will call on my uncle; perhaps-"

"Father," I asked, a minute later, as I stood by his side in the study. where he sat examining an account book; "do you know what next Sun-

day will be?" My father looked up at me, and his face wore a puzzled, querulous expression. "Yes, my boy," he replied, and as he spoke I observed that his hair had grown very grey of late; "I have not forgotten it. On Sunday you will complete your twentieth year."

"It is of that I was thinking." I said. 'And I have also thought that a change of scene would be good for me. As you know, I have been very wretched since that affair with uncle -quite unable to fix my attention on any matter save that from which I would gladly divert it. If you can bear the expense, and do not object to my leaving home for awhile, I think I of all that," said my father, shaking should like to travel for months."

My father looked up sharply. "Why don't you speak plainly, and say outright that you are tired of your father and long to be with your uncle?" he asked.

"Because if I said so I should lie," retorted warmly; "and that is what never did yet. I have told you my well of him now as ever. But that circumstance does not diminish the af-

a fowling piece, a fishing rod and kind in you, Ernest," continued my these are the circumstances of the tackle, a tobacco jar and several pipes, father in an injured tone, regardless a shelf-load of French novels with the of the declaration I had just made, Did not your uncle himself speak to elapsed since your uncle was here you after his return here?-a subject not have never thought proper to ask me mentioned by anybody for I don't to show you the proofs of his perfidy, though I volunteered to do so at the time. You stated then (and now you a column in the Times that Mr. Sam- reiterate) your belief in your uncle's innocence. What is the inference? That accompanied by Mrs. Trueman and your father is careless in a matter of Miss Marsh, had sailed for New York | the utmost gravity, on which the honor from Liverpool the day before on of his only brother wholly depends."

"Surely you don't wish to open that question again!" I exclaimed in dis-

"Certainly I do." continued my father. "You tell me you wish to travel-at your age a natural desire, which I heartily approve and will prohere with my good will until you have heard and seen the things by which

"There is nothing I am less willing had given him, a sum quite inadequate to be convinced of than my uncle's to pay for the work done, and he guilt, but let it be as you say," I asfeared that he would be obliged to sented; and, taking a chair, I seated

cently been extinguished. With some My father at once thrust his hand temerity he formally inquired of into his pocket, drew forth three coins, Messrs. Knight and Faulkner what and laid them in front of me. "See," would be the amount of their demand said he; "there you have three Veneon the completion of their contract, tian sequins. Do me the favor to ex-

I picked up one of the coins; it was words, "Sanctus ' Marcus ' Venetus -|- ." and on the other side a cross, were in excellent condition, were exactly alike. Having scrutinized each very carefully with the aid of a reading glass, I handed them back to my livered me out of the ptiable condition father, who paused, as if expecting me into which I had fallen at this period to make some comment, but I remained

> "Pierto Lando," said my father, "was Doge of Venice from 1538 to man, was there a century later."

I nodded assent, and my father con-

"I am informed by John Adams (than whom a more faithful servant I became pale and haggard, and my never lived) that your uncle, on the evident want of the usual attributes of first day of his return here, seized youth was noticed and remarked upon the opportunity while you and I were by my father's friends, who were at a preparing for dinner, to descend, unobserved by us, into the crypt. It seems he asked old John for a lighted lamp; and John, at loss to know what your wearisome, and the nights almost in- uncle wanted with it (for it was broad terminable, yet time passed away with | daylight, as you know), with pardonmore apparent swiftness for being able curiosity, observed his movemarked by no particular event. It was ments, and was surprised to find that the early springtime when I first be he went boldly down into the crypt. held the girl whom I had fondly hoped So little conscious was old John that to win fer my own, from whose sweet he was playing the part of a spy that

ele, and found him standing, lamp in hand, in front of the Abbot's Cell, probing between the bricks with a pocket knife. John asked your uncle if he could assist him in any way, who thereupon turned upon him in great anger and alegm, cursing him for a meddlesome old fool. A little later your uncle gave old John two sovereigns, and told him not to think serlously of what he had said: that he liked to express himself emphatically. The incident impressed our old servant as a strange occurrence, but aroused in him no suspicion of foul play. When, however, on the occasion of his visit here with his wife, your uncle was observed to go down into the crypt a second time, and to remain there the greater part of one night, old John feared that some sinister design against my interests must be afoot; yet he dared not again follow him. One glorious September morning I and refrained from reporting the circumstance to me lest, my brother having gone there with my permission, I should resent the imputation which the giving of such information would necessarily imply."

Again my father paused, as if expecting me to remark upon his narrative; but I uttered no word, and he

went on: "On visiting the crypt next morning John found that sufficient bricks had been removed to allow of entrance into the cell, and entering there himself for the first time he observed prolonged contemplation out of which that the place contained several very heavy chests. Concluding that it was Though Constance Marsh can never merely curiosity which had induced your uncle to visit the crypt, John did not go down there again until the day before you went to London, when the chests were all empty, and he picked up two of these sequins just outside the cell. The third sequin was found by a housemaid in the bed room occupied by your uncle and aunt, and was brought by her to me."

A long silence ensued, which both of us seemed unwilling to break. At last I said: "And you are satisfied that uncle

Sam stole those sequins?" "Unfortunately, I am." he replied. bowing his head. . "I wish to Heaven I could have arrived at some other conclusion. But it was not possible; the evidence was too clear and admitted of no alternative."

"The evidence is not clear to me. Might it not be that some person other than uncle Sam is the thief-old John himself, for instance-and that he is diverting suspicion of the real thief to your brother?" "Ah, my boy, I have thought deeply

few his head sadly. "John Adams is an old man who believes he is without a relation in the world. He was in your grandfather's service when he was quite a young boy, years before I was born, and has always shown himself truthful and honest. He does not want for money, for not long ago he told me that he had £600 in the bank, the result of his lifelong econoopinion of my uncle, and I think as my and self-denial. Now that he is old, and visibly nearing the close of his life, it is quite improbable that fection and respect I bear for you. he would go out of his way to rob And I may tell you, that I have aban- me of a large sum of money which doned all hope of ever being anything could be of very small use to him. more to Miss Marsh than I am at this Besides, he was always an admirer minute. Indeed, it is to confirm me of your uncle Sam; he frequently asked in my present mood that I seek the me for news of him, and expressed much pleasure when informed that "I take it as most unflial, most un- he was coming to England. And "that in all these months that have me about the treasure very soon know how many years. And what of the sequin found by Phoebe on the floor of your uncle's bedroom? And haven't we seen what has been the effect upon John of the whole affair? Why, it very nearly killed him; and to this day he goes about the house the shadow of his former self. He has aged terribly. Dr. Thurlow was remarking to me only yesterday how rapidly he is breaking up."

"Still I am not convinced," I said; "but you make me doubt, which before I did not."

To be continued.

Holding For a Rise,

Former Congressman Cable of Illinois has a charming young daughter who is receiving her education in France. When she was several years younger than she is now her father took her on his knee one day and said to her:

"To-day a man asked me if I would not sell little brother. He said he would give me a whole room full of gold. Shall I let him have little broth-

The child shook her head. "But," persisted her father, "think how much money this room full of gold would be. Think how many things you could buy with it. Don't you think I'd better let the man have little brother?"

"No." said the daughter, "let's keep him till he's older. He'll be worth more then."-New York Times.

Beyond Classification. The dodo will bite, the worm will

turb. At one fashionable boarding house young lady who daily ate hash with the other guests acquired quite a reputation for odd table manners. They were unique. She would haul any dish she fancied up to her place and eat it, regardless of the ugly glances of the others. They might cry out, "Help, help, or help wanted," despairingly, but they never get it. One morning at breakfast her mamma saw a stern look of disapproval on the face of a new boarder, a swell young man. "Mr. Hightone," she began, snavely, "I trust you will pardon my

daughter's bad manners." "Bad manners!" exclaimed the in dignant dude, "why, she hasn't any manners at all!"-Louisville Times.

"Better were I dead?" moaned the

"Don't be silly!" the woman, his wife, exclaimed.

"But how else am I to get myself anecdotalized in the literary publications?" he demanded, turning on her

flercely. She shivered. How, indeed?



New York City.-Monte Carlo coats | prove the appearance of the average are in the height of style and are emidresser, being snug, strong and not easily gotten out of place. nently comfortable as well as smart. This excellent model is adapted to taf-

Autumn Hate.

The most fashionable hatters showing the latest shapes of fel. all trimmed with rich, heavy Roman silk scarfs, wide, and in Persian tints as well as Roman stripes in many tints. These are wound around the crown and caught into a large, artistic rosette near the front, a little to one side or the other, through which is thrust an ornamental quill. These hats are in white and all the mode tints, and are extremely smart. Perfect in Cut and Style.

A black suit recently seen is perfect

MONTE CARLO COAT.

The coat is semi-fitted and includes

front and to which are attached the

double flat cape collars that flare apart

at the centre back. Over the seams

and edges are applied straps of the

material and the coat is closed by

means of buttons and loops, but the

straps can be omitted and the edges

simply stitched and the closing can be

To cut this coat in the medium size

six and three-quarter yards of material

wide, two and three-quarter yards for-

ty-four inches wide or two and five-

eighth yards fifty inches wide will be

celli silk.

preferred.

required.

in cut and style. The material is black serge, trimmed with white dotted silk. The skirt opens at the side and is strapped with the silk. A white vest and wide white collar, with flying sash, give individuality to what would otherwise be the conventional suit seen feta, pongee, etamine, linen and all on the majority of bathers The handthe season's fabrics, but as shown is of black taffeta with a collar of heavy kerchief worn with this is black and twine colored lace over one of silk and white. a finish of straps stitched with corti-

Pliable Corsets:

All the materials used in corset makshoulder, under-arm and centre back ing are of the softest, most supple seams that give a curve which is excharacter, those hard, highly dressed coutils being things of the far past. ceedingly becoming. The sleeves are A very popular fancy is a pin line in bell shape and are opened at the colored stripe on a white ground, or back for a few inches from the edge. The neck is finished with a narrowblack on a white ground is accounted shaped collar that crosses at the centre essentially smart.

Summer Clothes in Winter.

The fashion of wearing thin summer clothes in the house in midwinter that came in last year will still obtain, so that many elaborately beautiful new effects in embroidered and appliqued muslins and batistes are now being made invisibly by means of a fly if offered for autumn use.

Seen on Waists.

Pin tucks are seen on many waists twenty-one inches wide, six and a and some of them are entirely tucked, quarter yards twenty-seven inches even the collar and cuffs.

Vell of Distinction.

In these days of fancy bordered veils there are none that have qui'e the



LOUNGING ROBE.

Woman's Lounging Robe.

Pretty and attractive negligees belong in every woman's wardrobe and are economical as well as useful and comfortable, inasmuch as nothing is more extravagant than lounging in a gown designed for other uses. The stylish model shown in the large drawing is admirable in many ways and is suited to a variety of materials, lawn dimity and the like, challie, albatross veiling and similar light weight wools; but as shown is of pale blue lawn with trimming of white embroidery and

blue louisine ribbons. The robe is simply made with a smooth fitting yoke, that can be cut high or square neck, to which the full front and the Watteau-like back are attached. The back is gathered and hangs loose and the under-arm gores curve gracefully to the figure. The front is gathered to the yoke and closes invisibly at the left side. The elbow sleeves are gathered at the lower edges and are finished with graduated frills, but the long sleeves are in bishop style with straight narrow

cuffs. To cut this robe in the medium size ten and a balf yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, ten yards thirty-two inches wide or five and a half yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with four and a half yards of embroidery and one and a half yards of insertion and two and a half yards of narrow edging to trim as illustrated; or half yard of tucking, two and a half yards of embroidery and three and a quarter yards of insertion when large high neck and long sleeves

Belts a Necessity.

While belts may be a necessity it is in their guise as ornaments that most of us have the opportunity to observe them. Practically every dress has a belt! Draped belts of soft rich fabrics will figure on handsome costumes. Belts are also an important part of street suits. Most of them are straight along the lower edge and pointed at the upper edge in the centre back. In case of long Victorine fronts to the coat or blouse the belt disappears under them at the front. While some princess dresses, are splendid without two inches wide or two yards fortybelts, it is safe to say that they im- four inches wide.

distinction of the chiffon veil with the cimple hemstitched border.

Woman's Box Pleated Shirt.

Box pleats appear to gain in favor week by week and are seen in the latest and best designs. This stylish waist shows them to advantage and is suited to all waisting materials, cotton. linen, silk and wool, but as illustrated is of white butcher's linen and is worn with a tie and belt of black Liberty satin. The original is unlined, but the fitted foundation is an improvement to

wools and silks. The lining is smoothly fitted by means of single darts, shoulder, underarm and centre back seams, and extends to the waist line only. The waist proper consists of fronts and back and s fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is plain and is drawn down in gathers at the waist line; but the fronts are laid in box pleats, that are stitched flat to yoke depth, and can be gathered at the waist line or left free to be adjusted to the figure as preferred. The sleeves are in regulation style with straight square cuffs and at the neck is a stock collar. The closing is effected by means of buttons and buttonholes worked in the centre box pleat.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and threequarter yards twenty-one inches wide,



BOX PLEATED SHIRT WAIRT.

three and five-eighth yards twentydresses on the right persons, notably seven inches wide, three yards thirty-

THE GREAT DESTROYER

SOME STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE VICE OF INTEMPERANCE.

Poem: To the Beer Wagon-A Remarkably Trenchant Editorial Warning to Young Men-Drink, and the Devil Will Laugh

and Leer and Mock. Hear the stamping and the rattle As of cavalry in battle Hither hie. Hear the rolling down the ridges And the thunder o'er the bridges

Coming nigh. Do you, trembling, ask "What it is?"
'Tis the devil makes his visit
With his deils.
See the fierce and foaming horses
And his car that hither courses—

He employs a human driver; Thus the wicked sin-contriver Men deceives. Demons shut within a bottle Able each a soul to throttle Here he leaves.

And the wealthy tavern-keeper, Sinking village morals deeper, Takes them in. Little does it seem to matter How much sorrow he may scatter, Woe and sin.

Men long sunk by drunken revels, Serve as gods these bottled devils, And they cheer As they see the car advancing, And the fiery horses prancing, Coming near.

Daughters, sons and wives they offer, All life's precious gifts they proffer, All are brought To be crushed—an act made lawful—'Neath the wheels of that most awful Juggernaut.

Be Temperate, Young Man. The World (Independent, Kansas City, Mo.) under the head "Young Man, Don't Drink," has the following remarkably

Drink," has the following remarkably trenchant editorial message to young men:

The young man who drinks strong liquor is like the commander of a fortified city who deliberately admits a known enemy within its walls.

Drink is more hostile and more deadly than any army. It has sent more men to destruction and death than have all the

armies of the world.

There is nothing in it. You can't gain by it; you may lose everything—health, position, reputation, self-respect, manhood, soul.

The first drink admits a demon that

The first drink admits a demon that every successive drink strengthens, until some day it may be strong enough to dominate and glut its ravenous appetite with your brain and blood.

Don't deceive yourself about your strength. You know nothing about that until the test comes, and then it often is too late. You may never be sure you have the strength to resist until you ahev asserted that strength by resistance. serted that strength by resistance. To resist once, or twice, or a dozen

times, does not prove strength to resist always. It can be proved only by constant and unfailing resistance. Any man can resist sometimes. The only man who can have absolute confidence in his power to resist is he who never drinks at all. If you have the strength, use it. Assert it now. One drink more is too much. Be strong right now. It is your best chance. And do not fall into the dangerous de-

lusion that only weak men overdrink. Weak men do not, as a rule, overdo anything. It is the strong, self-confident man who drink as he does all else, with gusto and without fear, proud of his strength, who some day succumbs to the subtle, insidious poison that rots his body and pal-

sies his brain.

Strong young man! If you can to-day mock at the assertion that one drink is too much some day you may think the same of ten drinks, and later of twenty. And when that day comes the strength that could not resist one drink, before appetite was forred, will be but as a strength of the s straw in a whirlwind.

If you have not the strength and sense to stop drinking right now, when will you have it? Will continued yielding give you added strength or better sense?

When the raveled nerves of a disordered stomach and the flaccid tissues of a softening brain demand whisky, will you, who could not resist when strength and sense were whole and craving was unknownwill you be better able to resist then?
It is not an abstruse question of piety, or ethics, or morality; it is a simple ques-

tion of common sense and health does not need to become a drunkard one does not need to become a drunkard in the gutter to be injured by whisky. It is poison even in small quantities.

Few physicians prescribe it any longer for any purpose except in hopeless cases to dull the senses at the approach of death. No physician of learning and honor

death. No physician of learning and honor administers it to the young in any case.

When impure, as most of the commercial whisky is, it is full of unknown dangers. When pure it is more dangerous

It is sometimes given to pups to stunt their growth and turn them into "freaks." The young man hoping for the highest possible mental and physical development should think seriously of this when tempt-

ed to put himself in the place of the pup.
Young man, don't drink! There's is no good in it. The only pos-sible result is harm to yourself and sor-

row to those that love you best.

Refuse the first drink, or, if you have taken that and more, assert your strength now and refuse to take another, and the spirits of all dearest to you on earth or in heaven will lean and listen and smile. Take it, and devils will laugh and leer

Barnum and Bailey's Circus.

European papers commenting upon the triumphal march of this circus through Belgium, after describing the prowess and skill of the artists, express surprise at the extreme rapidity with which the work is accomplished and the extraordinary order that reigns throughout, from the moment of arrival to that of departure. The secret of all this may be found in the following: There is not served at meals either been or wine, or liquors. They drink tea, cof-fee, milk and water. That is to say, all the employes are total abstainers. Mr. Bailey, the director, is also an abstainer. Mr. Barnum, the founder, was also an abstainer, and often declared, "If you wish to succeed, no matter in what, fice drink completely, be abstinent."

A Great Victory.

The temperance people have gained a great victory. The Supreme Court and the Appellate Court have both decided that the right to sign any and all remonstrances against the granting of liquor lice be delegated by power of attorney

The Crusade in Brief.

Get thee behind me (Satan) intoxicating The very throat to disease and death

-the saloon The vestibule to monstrous evil - the liquor vaults.

Be sure strong drink will find you outyour weak spots. "When the saloon dies the devil will put

on deep mourning. Never intercept sunshine, but block the way to strong drink.

Compromise with strong drink is dan gerous; indulgence is fatal. From nearness to a precipice and the in

toxicating cup-stand thou afar off. As poisonous fly-paper to flies, so loons to hosts of men and women. Crime needs to be under lock and key so does its stimulator, strong drink. "It is much easier to 'rectify' whisky than it is to rectify the evil it causes. As a wrecker's false light to a ship crew, so strong drink to men and women. Do what you can to promote the devel ent of a race free from alcoholic opment of a race free from alcoholic poison, its crimes, excesses, miseries and fail

In one Pennsylvania county in a single year \$17,000,000 was spent for liquor, and it was estimated that \$11,000,000 of the amount came from workingmen,

THE SABBATH SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 19.

Subject: The Fall of Jericho, Josh. vi., 8-20-Golden Text, Heb. xi., 30-Memory Verse, 20-Commentary on the Day's

8. "When Joshua nad spoken." When he had given them directions as God had commanded him, as to how they should proceed to take the city of Jericho. The escape of the spies, whom Joshua had sent to learn the condition of the city, had aroused the king of Jericho so that he took extra care to have the gates of the city, well secured against any further intrusion. well secured against any further intrusion from the Israelites. The seven trumpets." These instruments were probably made of horn, and were the same as used on the jubilee. "Before the Lord." Before the ark, called the ark of the covenant, for it contained the tables on which the cove-nant was inscribed. "Blew." Instead of contained the tables on which the covenant was inscribed. "Blew." Instead of the dreadful trumpet of war, they sounded the trumpet of joy, as already conquerors, acting faith in the promise of God. "The ark—followed them." This was a symbol of God's presence, and showed that all the victories of Israel were from Him. By, this token the faith and patience of the people were increased. The priests went ahead that they might give the notice of their coming, and lead the way for the great company which followed.

9. "The armed men went before." The soldiers took the lead to clear the way of obstructions. "The rearward." The whole company of Israel followed in the line of march. The order of the procession seems to have been, 1. The soldiers. 2. The seven priests, blowing continually on large horns. 3. The ark. 4. The main body of Israel. The procession probably kept at a safe distance from the walls, so that no weapons or missiles could reach them.

10. "Ye shall not shout." Ine procession was made in deep and solemn silence, exactly as Joshua directed, without acclamation or noise of any kind. It seems a trange manner for hattle. No mount was

was made in deep and solemn stience, exactly as Joshua directed, without acciamation or noise of any kind. It seems a
strange manner for battle. No mount was
raised, no sword drawn, no engine planted,
no pioneers undermining. It was by striking terror to their feelings that Jericho was
to be taken and subdued. There were
armed men in this approaching army, but
no stroke given. They must walk and not
fight. No doubt the people were astonished
at first sight, but when they failed to receive any hurt at first, they most likely
made fun of the spectacle. "Until the day
I bid you." Their victory would come by
perfect obedience to every command.

12. "Rose early." To begin the march.
They began early because they were intent
on gaining the victory. Every day was
equally important that the victory might
be obtained.

14. "So they did six days." Though

14. "So they did six days." Though lately come into Canaan, and their time cery precious, yet they must linger so many days about Jericho, seeming not to make any progress.

15. "On the seventh day." The repeated

any progress.

15. "On the seventh day." The repeated use of the number seven must not pass unnoticed. "Seven priests," "seven trumpets," "seven days" and "seven times on the seventh day." Seven denotes perfection. God's ways and works are all perfect. One of these seven days must have been a sabbath day. The Jews say it was the last, on which the city was taken; and as they were doing the work of God, for His glory, no objection arises against it from the fourth commandment, any more than against the man carrying his bed on the sabbath day in honor of Christ who had healed him. If this be an illustration of the way to spend our sabbaths, then are we not instructed to do on that day seven times as much service for the Lord as on other days? "They rose early." Here not only Joshua rises early, as in v. 12, but also the whole army, because a great day's work was before them. Early risers gain many victories that otherwise would have been lest.

risers gain many victories that otherwise would have been lost. would have been lost.

16. "When the priests blew." At the gract time when God declared victory. They kept in tune with God. Their expectations were so great, their faith so pectations were so great, their faith so firm, their ear so well tuned, that their voices were at once raised to sound the note of triumph when God said shout. "Shout." They were to shout by faith as though the victory were already gained. This they did and the walls fell only after they had declared it aloud. There is much inches the first of the straight of the n the shouts of God's saints. 1. It strikes in the shouts of God's saints. I. It strikes terror to the hearts of their enemies. 2. It inspires courage in the weak and faltering, Gideon went forth to victory with a shout. It is said that the soldiers of Oliver Cromewell came to feel that there was no defeat for them, and they rushed into battle with

for them, and they rushed into battle with a shout that caused the enemy to flee terror stricken. M Jesus gave His followers a license to shout His praises. Luke 19: 40. Shouting saints seldom become discouraged. But of course there is no virtue in the noise; God looks at the heart and if that is pure we are accepted by Him.

17. "The city shall be devoted... to the Lord (R. V.)." The word from which the word "accursed," or "devoted," comes denotes "to cut off, to devote, to withdraw notes "to cut off, to devote, to withdraw from common use and consecrate to God,". was the first victory in Canaan. Is was Israel's first fruits, and as such must be devoted to the Lord. The Canaanites were slain because of their great wicked-

ness. They had become corrupt and their punishment was just. In the last day all the wicked of the earth will fall beneath the anathema of the Judge.

18. "Keep yourselves," etc. See R. V. "It would be sacrilege to dedicate the whole to Jehovah and then to take possession of a part for their own use."
"Make the camp....accursed" (R. V.). If
any one should take for personal use that hich had been dedicated to God, it would which had been dedicated to dot, it was be the means of bringing a curse upon them, and the camp would be troubled and distressed because of it.

19. "The silver," etc. Everything of value was to be set apart for the service.

of the tabernacle, and counted among the sacred things. God would be honored by enriching His dwelling place. His cause is built up by the destruction of the enemy's strongholds. This would teach the Israelites not to set their hearts on worldly would have the nations around realth, and would show the nations around that they were not a set of marauders, seeking for plunder. There was also spe-cial danger at this point lest Israel should become contaminated by these heathen

20. "Fell down flat." Several commentators, both Jews and Christians, have supposed that the ground under the founda-tion of the walls opened, and that the walls sunk into the chasm, so that there remained nothing but plain ground for the Israelites to walk over. Probably the Israelites to walk over. Probably the wall fell down from its foundations in every part. This miracle put into the hands of Joshua the strongest city in Canaan. It also gave both Israel and Canaan overwhelming proof of the omniof Jehovah and of His alliance with Joshua.

Facts About Coral Reefs.

Some very interesting facts about coroll reef building were brought out by Professor Alexander Agassiz and others before the Royal Society of Edinburgh. It is supposed that 150 feet is the greatest average depth at which coral reef builders can live. System tons of shall are contained live. Sixteen tons of chalk are contained in a layer of sea water 600 feet deep and a mile square. This material can be used by the chalk animacules for shell-building purposes. According to these facts the accumulation on the ocean bed could not exceed 1-9000 of an inch in thickness in a year, giving us one foot of thickness in about 100,000 years.

Silk Made by Chemistry. Silk is now made by chemistry. The

properties of the most important constitu-ents have been discovered. Chemists have long known that the chief constituent of silk-insect's cocoons and spiders' thread is an insoluble proteid. Mulberry silk in particular consists of over seventy per cent. of a proteid substance termed cent. of a proteid substance termed fibroin, associated with twenty-two per cent. of a yellowish transparent substance resembling gelatine in composition and character and known as sericin. These wo albuminous substances occur in silk with about three per cent. of wax and one per cent. of mineral matter.

Tallest Continuous Stairway. The stairway leading to the tower of the Philadelphia City Hall contains 598 steps, and is said to be the tallest continuous stairway in the world.